

# The Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902.

## A TARIFF WALL

It has been seriously suggested that a wire-fence be built along the boundary line between Montana and Canada to assist the customs officers in controlling the line and enforcing the tariff laws.

The Springfield Republican explains the apparent necessity for such protection against smugglers and comments as follows:

As it is now, cattle particularly cause trouble. They are worth about 20 per cent more on this side of the line than the other, and seem to know it, for it is said they have a way of drifting in this direction when human beings are not visible to the eyes of the guardians against smuggling. But it is found that if the fence is built at the joint expense of the two governments it will be much cheaper to have Canada furnish the wire, even though it comes from the United States. This is because the steel trusts are selling wire to outside countries at lower prices than are charged to home consumers. A fence constructed on these terms would be a fine illustration of how the trusts are working to undo the home market while the government is engaged in fencing it in.

Here is a sure-enough tariff wall. We have all heard of the figurative wall, but here is a tariff fence in fact, a fence which it is proposed to erect in order to keep foreign cattle from coming into our borders.

This incident presents an interesting study in connection with the so-called beef trust. Meats are high in this country because cattle are scarce. We have not been raising enough cattle in the United States to supply the home demand, and wherever the demand for any article is greater than the supply the price must of necessity be high.

The Times has pointed out more than once that the cattle-raisers are getting big prices for their stock, and that the high price of meat is directly traceable to this. The beef trust includes the cattle-raisers as well as the butchers and packers. There is a scarcity of cattle in the United States, yet under our tariff laws cattle from foreign lands cannot compete. Therefore the cattle-raisers and the meat-packers of the United States have the situation in their own hands and make prices to suit.

Here is the whole trust and tariff business in a nutshell. The way to regulate the trusts and prevent them from extortion is to take away from them all of the peculiar benefits of legislation which they enjoy. Other remedies, so-called, do not fit the case.

Mr. Roosevelt's idea of regulating trusts amounts to nothing so long as the Republican tariff remains in force. We do not believe that the abolition of the tariff will abolish the trusts. But when we take away from the trusts all the peculiar benefits of legislation which they enjoy and put them in competition with the trusts of other lands, we take away from them the power to monopolize and extortion.

## WHO IS IN CONTEMPT?

It is well enough to keep in mind the fact that the affair in Amherst county which has caused such a sensation throughout the entire State, had its origin "in contempt" proceedings, which Judge Campbell, of that court, instituted against the Rev. J. C. Crawford. Mr. Crawford had published an article in the paper, which Judge Campbell regarded as a contempt of court, and so summoned the defendant before him to answer to the charge. The Judge discovered in the meantime, however, that the preacher was not technically guilty of contempt, and so discharged him.

Judge Campbell then left the bench and a little while thereafter publicly horsewhipped the defendant Crawford. Subsequently he was arraigned in his own court and tried for assaulting the preacher, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. This verdict was rendered in spite of the open confession of Judge Campbell that he did commit a breach of the peace. The verdict was in direct conflict with the evidence and in defiance of it. The whole trial was a mockery and the verdict an absurdity.

New contempt of court is defined as "disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders or process of a court." Now who has brought the court of Amherst into contempt, the Rev. J. C. Crawford or C. J. Campbell, the presiding judge?

We submit that Judge Campbell is in contempt of court, and we submit that Judge Campbell's court is in contempt of itself. The law of the State, by the act of the judge of the County Court of Amherst and by the act of the court itself, has been brought into contempt and ridicule, and we respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly of Virginia to the fact.

## A NEWSPAPER OF CHARACTER

Our esteemed contemporary, the Norfolk Public Ledger, was just entered upon the twenty-seventh year of its existence, and in noting the interesting anniversary, takes occasion to review the history of afternoon newspapers in Norfolk. It mentions various competitors of the Ledger, which were seen for a time and then passed away, and estimates that at least \$100,000 has been expended in various attempts to establish in Norfolk another afternoon paper. In the meantime the Ledger went on in its usual way, and altered not the course which its founders mapped out for it. During all those years the Ledger prospered and is still prospering and enjoys the respect and good will of the community.

The reason of the Ledger's success, in the face of spirited opposition, is very plain to those who have watched its course. The Ledger has always been a newspaper, and has had but one aim in

life, namely, to print the news fairly and honestly and to pass fair and honest comments upon the topics of the day. It has never lent itself to any schemes and has never had an axe to grind. The people of Norfolk and vicinity long since discovered that the Ledger was simply and solely, every day and all the year round, a newspaper, and in no sense an organ.

We mention these things not simply by way of bestowing a well-merited compliment upon an esteemed contemporary, but by way of emphasizing the fact that the successful newspapers of the country, generally speaking, are the newspapers of character.

## ENCOURAGING CORPORATIONS.

In his excellent address before the State Bar Association yesterday on corporations, Major Thomas C. Elder, of Staunton, said:

"To impose a heavy tax on the charter or certificate of incorporation at the time it is obtained is a mistake. A judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, in a thoughtful address on the 'Evolution of the Corporation,' made not long since, refers to the legislative policy of his State on this subject, and says that some years ago a very high incorporation tax was required, the result of which was to drive citizens of that State into neighboring States to obtain charters, under which the corporate business was transacted in New York just as if the charter had been obtained there. Thus the State in which the corporate business was done deprived itself of a very valuable source of taxation, and had to increase the taxes on land and other subjects to obtain the requisite revenue."

Virginia ought to have learned this lesson years ago. If she had she would be much richer. She made a mistake which cost her thousands and hundreds of thousands when she caused the American Tobacco Company to go to New Jersey for a charter.

## AFTER THE LYNCHERS.

The Times is gratified to know that Governor Montague and the Loudoun county authorities are after the members of the mob which recently lynched a State's prisoner at Leesburg. There was no sort of excuse for this act of the mob. The man was in the custody of the law and he would have been tried in due course. But the mob would not have it so. It wanted to kill a man, and it carried its savage purpose into effect, in defiance of the authorities and in utter contempt of law.

The men who did this thing should be punished to the full extent of the law for their crime. They ought to be made to understand that in this State the law is supreme and cannot be trampled under foot with impunity.

Elsewhere we publish an article from a well-known clergyman of Leesburg, who was present and who is fully competent to speak.

Mr. L. P. Thomas, member of the House of Delegates from Newport News, is reported to have said that "before the adjournment last Monday, of the Legislature, the belief was prevalent among the best-informed members that that body will be in active session until the summer months, after it meets in November next."

This would not be the case if the Legislature had chosen a commission to codify the laws and conform them to the new Constitution.

Mr. John T. McCay, private secretary to Senator McLaughlin, of South Carolina, is quoted as having said that the Senator declined to accept office from President Roosevelt because he wanted to have a fight to the finish with Senator Tillman. That seems to have been an after thought.

With Governor Montague vigorously pulling at one end and Commonwealth's Attorney Garrett at the other, and the best sentiment of Virginians backing them, Loudoun county ought to be able to pull off a legal hanging pretty soon.

The girl who is engaged to Frank Huyler, a member of the famous candy-making firm, has arbitrarily postponed the wedding. She knows that sweethearts get more boxes of "Huyler's" than wives can expect.

Mrs. Carrie Nation says she would rather kiss a wet dog than a man who smokes. Up to the hour of going to press no male smoker has entered any protest against Mrs. Nation's choice.

Condemnation of the Amherst verdict and of the course of Judge Campbell is not approval of the action of Dr. Crawford. Not so far as this paper is concerned.

A Savannah man who had swallowed a corkscrew was ordered by the court to pull the town. He will probably take up his residence in Kentucky.

The strongest evidence that Colonel Bryan will not again be the presidential candidate of the Populists is the fact that he yachted with the plutes.

There will yet be music in the Sixth District. The Socialist-Labor party has nominated as its candidate for Congress the leader of a brass band.

The hanging of one or two hangers would do more to abolish lynch law in the State than all the lectures that could be delivered in a generation.

Anti-social societies are being organized in New York and Philadelphia to encourage arbitration of the anthracite coal miners' strike.

Westmoreland leaves no lynching blot on Virginia's escutcheon because of the negro Lomax. She will execute him according to law.

The report that Whitelaw Reid's knee breeches will be placed on exhibition in front of the Tribune building is positively untrue.

There are some brave people in South Ham, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Shadow, of that town, have adopted a whole orphan asylum.

Loudoun county should have remembered that the disgrace of one lynching will blur the glory of a dozen good horse shows.

Virginia has a fine opportunity to give the tough element an object lesson. Loudoun county furnishes the opportunity.

# THE PRESS ON THE CAMPBELL VERDICT

Norfolk Virginian-Planet: "And what was the inspiration of all this enthusiasm? Simply that a Lynch and vigorous man, and judge of the court had been acquitted of assaulting an old and feeble man and minister of the gospel with a whip. That the assault was committed was not even denied. Whether it was felonious assault or not is not far us to say. The simple fact is that an assault of a particularly aggravated nature was made and the assailant has gone free. Not only that, but his acquittal was made the occasion of a manifestation of hysteria that we should have supposed impossible of occurrence in any well regulated Virginia community."

Technically Judge Campbell may not have been guilty of felonious assault, but he was certainly guilty of assault of some kind, and the general public will see in his acquittal a miscarriage of justice, while the hysterical scene that attended the acquittal will be counted against him as a matter of little credit to Amherst county or the Commonwealth."

Newport News Times-Herald: "Mr. Crawford is a minister of the gospel, and when he charged a judge with being corrupt he should have produced evidence of his guilt, or at least of the fact that he had no right to expect treatment that would not have been accorded any other man."

The whole affair was deplorable, but we have never felt that Judge Campbell was not justified in what he did."

Richmond Dispatch: "If the Legislature fails to take serious cognizance of the Amherst proceedings and verdict, and permits them to go unrebuked, a precedent

will have been set which will weaken the influences of the judiciary and lower it in the eyes and out of the minds of the State. While at the same time it will be regarded as justifying any man in taking the law into his own hands. It is not a question of punishing Judge Campbell with which the Legislature has to do. It is a question of removing a stain from the annals of a particularly aggravated assault of a particularly aggravated nature which it stands."

Norfolk Landmark: "No doubt the acquittal of Judge Campbell in the Amherst County Court will settle the fate of any impeachment proceedings in the Legislature. He will go scot free. It is a shame, of course, however, that Mr. Crawford may have been to blame for the original trouble. Nevertheless, Judge Campbell will find that the people of the State as a whole will not give him so easy an acquittal as he got from the Amherst jury, and he will for many a year feel the weight of their condemnation of his offense."

Petersburg Index-Appel: "We do not say that Mr. Crawford sought or desired immunity from punishment in consideration of his cloth, but we do say that he had no right to expect it. He was the aggressor, and he did not act towards Judge Campbell as the world might fairly expect of a Christian, and especially of a Christian minister, but, as far as we can make out, seems to have exulted in the technical advantage which shielded him from punishment at law for the wrong he had done Judge Campbell. The verdict of the Amherst jury means that Dr. Crawford deserved the castigation he got."

# TREND OF THOUGHT IN DIXIE LAND

The Montgomery Advertiser has been taking notice of our attempt to revive old viva voce. It says:

"They tried the viva voce plan of voting in a recent Congressional primary in Virginia, and as well as we can understand the sentiment of the people, Miss Vivas is not as attractive at close quarters as was expected. In our judgment, it is an absurd effort to make an old custom fit changed conditions and will never be popular."

Replying to criticisms of the Southern convict system made in a negro convention, the Atlanta Constitution says:

"The courts do not capture and send honest men to the convict camps. Every negro or white man in them has been fairly tried and found guilty of a vicious felony. If, then, the colored leaders join in a great crusade against negro crimes and induce their colored friends to beat the chain-gangs by cultivating honesty, they will do more to deplete and reform the convict systems of the South than by a century of abuse of the system. It is a plain and easy way. Let the negroes universally adopt it and the convict treatment question will cease to exist."

Discussing the apologies that have been offered in behalf of the students of a Massachusetts college who cheated in their examination for entrance to Princeton University, and the "sense of honor" in such matters which the Boston Herald "has heard of as obtaining at the University of Virginia," the Charleston News and Courier shows that an absolute "honor system" has been in force in Southern colleges for many years, and adds:

"It is the unwritten law of many of our leading colleges and universities—

## The Leesburg Lynching.

The following timely article recently appeared in one of the Leesburg newspapers:

I say, wide misconception seems to prevail as to the ground on which one man, or a dozen men can take another's life. There is such a thing as justifiable homicide. We can with right and impunity kill a man in self-defense or in defense of a person being assaulted. In all other cases the law must take its own course slowly and carefully. It is democracy not a failure then it is incumbent upon every citizen to see the law most jealously protected. The lynch law, which we have just had in our midst, is a blot and stain upon the fair escutcheon of our people's honor. Battering down a jail door in broad daylight, dragging the steel stocks, and tearing a man from the hands of justice, to hang and shoot on the public highway, is to affirm the supremacy of individual might and to step back to barbarism. This law may be justified on the prairies, but never in a civilized community."

It breeds discord, hatred and animosity. It demoralizes every man who takes a hand in it, and its bitter fruits will ripen in the after years. The trial by jury is a constitutional right of which no man may be robbed. To hurry a man in the heat of passion to his death, with no chance for repentance, is a fearful responsibility. Christianity teaches us to be merciful to men, and its beautiful shall obtain mercy. The man who was hung was given no time for even a prayer. It is no defense to say that he gave his victim no time or quarter, for this is to fall to the defense of "evil for evil," and to put our passions on the same plane with the despised and criminal. Time for reflection, and consideration for possible reformation and conversion in the civilized, Christian and humane way. There was a murder, yes, and we were all incensed and horrified, when we heard of the cold blooded murder of a quiet, beloved, honored and respected citizen cut down in so dastardly a manner. But when we see the man who was hung, and the evidence of his guilt, and the fact that he was a murderer, we are not so incensed and horrified, when we hear of the cold blooded murder of a quiet, beloved, honored and respected citizen cut down in so dastardly a manner.

It is at just such times that it behooves men to be calm, to be more than ever gentle. Wrath begets wrath and the older men instigating younger and firing their blood to vengeance was a scene such as I hope never again to see.

What we need is men who will stand for law and order, men who will not do nor suffer to be done such outrages upon our civilization. With ten or twelve men with the nerve and stuff to stand for the law, come what will, the jail could not have been entered. I was in the back of the crowd among the mob, Mr. Charles Harrison was the only man who had the nerve to do what thirty or forty of our citizens on the grounds did not do."

It is hardly possible to suppose that all these positive men of only half an earnest. It has been said that the audacity of the mid-day instead of night attack was the utter surprise that paralyzed men. But it is a blot on our town that years will not efface. No matter how guilty, how vile, how heinous the act, the culprit, the infraction of laws is just as terrible. I happened to be in the thick of the affair from the beginning, and counselled men and with considerable effect. As far as I could see some of the Belmont men with whom I talked took any part

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# MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

(Edited by MARION HARLAN)



Cornflower blue, for straw scarf and velvet ribbon, matching a decoration of cornflowers, makes an attractive model lately shown for an early Autumn hat.

A pink flowered pink muslin, made with accordion plaited ruffles and sleeves. Black velvet and lace are used for trimming.

## Facts of Interest For the Housewife.

All communications addressed to this department must be written in ink and accompanied by name and address. Both will be held confidential.

Correspondents will please write the names of their places of residence in full. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United States and many cities in each State.

I would like very much to have your advice on being a trained nurse. I would like to enter some large hospital this fall, and thought I would write and ask you what one in Philadelphia would be a good one, and also if one has to have a pretty fair education, and what one's work is like when one first enters there. I will be twenty-two in November. I quit school when I was fifteen years old, I think.

I shall keep this correspondent's address in the hope and expectation that some reader familiar with the laws governing Philadelphia training schools for nurses will forward to me the information she needs. The profession is noble, and seeking to enter it should have intelligent assistance.

1. I would like to know, when you have time, what books are good for a girl twelve or thirteen years old to read from the public library. I do not like history of any kind.

2. I wrote once to you asking what day September 10, 1889, fell on, and have looked for an answer in your columns, but have not found it.

A CONSTANT READER.  
 1. If you want "vacation reading," ask for Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's books—"Real Folks," "We Girls," "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "Leslie Goldsworthy's Summer," "Or Miss L. M. Alcott's delightful stories are never out of date. And I like Charlotte M. Yonge's books—too many to be named here.

2. If you know how many other people—old and young and middle-aged—write to me asking as to dates and days, you would wait patiently.

September 10, 1889, fell on Tuesday.  
 I have often heard the expression "Tittle and tattle" used with regard to hair, and would like to have you tell me the exact meaning of it when used in this connection.

Also, let me know if it is a fact, that bananas, watermelons, and peanuts cannot be bought in Germany. A German shoemaker in my neighborhood informed me that this is so, but I cannot believe that these good things are not eaten at all in Germany. This shoemaker also states that no fruits at all are allowed to be imported into that country. Why is this?

1. I was fond of painting red-headed goddesses and saints. He affected a peculiar shade of red gold, or golden-red, known since as "Titian red."

2. While I have visited Germany several times, I found so many other things to claim and to absorb attention, that the absence, or the presence, of bananas, watermelons and peanuts in market and menu made no impression upon my memory.

It may be true that fruits are not imported into that country, but I am inclined to doubt the statement on this point made by the worthy son of Crispin. I know that certain Continental countries have rules guarding against the possible introduction of diseases and insects—justified, in part, by infected pork and potatoes. Cannot some intelligent German give us positive data on this matter?

I hope you will help me in a matter which I lay before you. My brother has become afflicted with deafness which, besides making him utterly miserable, seriously interferes with his business. He has been treated by many eminent physicians, but without relief. There is no trouble with the drums of the ears, but the doctors diagnose the trouble as catarrhal deafness, emanating from some trouble with the throat.

What I would ask is, will you lay the matter before your constituents and request them to advise me if they know of anything that will cure deafness which seems to be caused by a very simple affection?

Some one told you recently that he knew a method for straightening eyes which were crossed. Perhaps some one else may know of something that can be done for one who is just deaf enough to make him miserable.

A. D. M.  
 The "method of straightening eyes" is a simple operation known to every physician. Eminent physicians decide that your brother's deafness proceeds from an affection of the throat, the case is plain. The throat, and not the ears, must be treated.

You cannot have half as much cause for confidence in the intelligence and good will of my constituency as have. But none of them could, or would, dare to prescribe a nostrum in the case you

describ. "Absent treatment" would be of no avail.

1. Which is the more formal way of addressing a gentleman of slight acquaintance—"Dear Mr. Smith" or "My Dear Mr. Smith?"  
 2. Also is "Very sincerely yours" more formal than "Very sincerely," or "Sincerely?"  
 3. "Dear Mr. Smith" is a shade less formal than "My Dear Mr. Smith."

2. Always add "yours" whatever the prefix. It is senseless to write that you are "sincerely," or "truly," or "faithfully," or "cordially"—and nothing else.

Some time ago I wrote to you asking what is the best exercise to strengthen, deepen and give clearness to the voice. Your answer was "practice deep breathing and read aloud." Now, to be plain, there are a great many things at home that would hinder me from reading aloud. I have taken the pains to write to you this letter asking you if you could please suggest another exercise. Do you think walking strengthens the voice? How do great orators and actors strengthen their voices? M. T. R. To attempt to strengthen the voice without vocal exercise would be like trying to learn to swim without "going near the water." Walking strengthens the whole system, but does not help the voice in any other way. Talk while you walk, if you like, but speak you must!

## MARION HARLAND'S RECIPES

Pickled Watermelon Rind.  
 To a quart of vinegar allow three quarts of brown sugar. Bruise four ounces of stick cinnamon and two ounces of cloves; tie in a muslin bag and boil five minutes with the vinegar. Pour this over the scraped and sliced rind, and let it remain twenty-four hours. Drain off the liquid. Reheat; pour over the rind again, and let it stand for twenty-four hours. Then boil all together for a short time, and bottle.

Layer Cake.  
 Rub to a cream a cup of butter and two cups of sugar, add the well-beaten yolks of five eggs, then a cup of water. Beat long and hard, then stir in lightly enough prepared flour to make a good batter. About three cups should be sufficient. Last of all fold in the stiffened whites of the five eggs. Bake in layers in a steady oven.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.  
 The choux of ribbon which girls have been donning for months past, though not quite out of date, has been altered a little, both as regards form and name. Instead of being long at the sides, having ends, it sticks out at the sides, and is ended in "puffs" or whiskers, while the round ones sometimes seen, by the swell ladies maids are called cabbage bows.

Neither name sounds exactly the correct ones in speaking of a girl's dress finishing. But one might as well say "puffs" and "whiskers" as "cabbage bows" and "cabbage bows." When a girl goes away from home, her new acquaintances with this means finding out if she is in "the swim" as they ex- cordingly press it, and place her in their circle ac-

Miss Mattie Harris entertained the Stay-at-Home Whist Club Monday night, when again Mrs. Bland Smith and Captain Harry Webster carried off the honors of making the highest score.  
 Mrs. Bland Smith will be the hostess at the next meeting.

Major Jack Drewry will entertain at a house party commencing Saturday, at his country estate, Centuria.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Culp, of Pittsburg, Pa., will, in the future, make Richmond their home, and are now residing at No. 207 West Franklin Street. Mr. Culp has been elected freight traffic manager of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. Mr. Culp with his wife will be welcomed by the social circles of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Randolph Williams sailed yesterday on the Celtic for England, to be absent on the Continent several months.

Mrs. Annie Wise Mayo has returned after a brief visit to Ocean View.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Henley will leave Saturday to visit relatives in lower Middlesex county.

Mr. and Mrs. George Randolph Cannon leave to-day for Canada and the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. A. S. Richenbach is spending the summer in Philadelphia, and before re-

turning will, with her husband, visit New York and Baltimore.

Miss Daisy Todd, Miss Lily Todd and Miss Rouse will stay next week at Virginia Beach at the Fitzhugh cottage.

Miss Louella Fitzgerald will leave Sunday for Virginia Beach.

Mrs. W. J. Johnson is spending August at the Healing Springs, and in September will go to Canada.

Miss Ida Cleveland Mosley, the daughter of Mr. John Mosley, has returned home after a visit to her grandparents.

Miss Josephine Tyler will leave Monday for a short visit to Miss Evelyn Deltrich.

Mrs. D. A. Timberlake has gone to Crozet, Va., to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair R. Burwell left yesterday for their home in Texas, after spending a month with her father, Major Charles Stringfellow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fourqurean and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fourqurean left Monday for New York and other Northern points.

Miss Lelia O'Conner, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. French, No. 112 Floyd Avenue.

Mrs. Weisiger and Mrs. May Louisa Harrison passed through the city Thursday from Atlantic City en route to Bel Air Hotel, Newcastle, where they will spend the rest of the summer.

Mrs. English and the Misses English, of South Fourth Street, will leave next week for the Fitzhugh cottage, Virginia Beach.

Mrs. G. A. Lathrop, who is still quite sick, has been removed from St. Luke's to the Virginia Hospital.